

CHANGE OF PARTY NOW STEP BACK

Only Democrats Capable of Completing Tasks, Wilson Writes Underwood

TALKS OF NEW LEGISLATION

Began to Destroy Private Control and Set Business Free; Successful

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Wilson made public today a letter to Senator Underwood, which outlined the program for the next session of congress and declared: "The democratic party is now, in fact, the instrument ready to the country and by which anything can be accomplished."

The president wrote the letter as an endorsement of all Democratic members congress in lieu of speeches he said would like to make in every congressional district. He predicted victory for his party in the election because very thoughtful men here that a change of parties just now would set a clock back not forward and because "A practical nation is not likely to reject such a team full of the spirit of public service and substitute in the midst of great tasks either a party on which a deep demoralization has been or a party which has not grown a stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of state."

The legislative program begun during the present congress was declared by the president to have been begun to destroy private control and set business free. He said the people of a country had been served by this congress as they have never been served before.

Outlining the work already accomplished Mr. Wilson mentioned the reform of the tariff, the passage of the currency bill, the antitrust bill, and handling of foreign affairs. He said he doubted if any other administration could have accomplished so much.

Competition Means High Prices.

Praising the new tariff bill the president asserted that "private control" shown its sinister face on every side in America had shown it for a time and sometimes very brazenly in the trusts and the virtual domination of credit by small groups of men.

He said that high prices did not come directly from the tariff but out of the suppression of competition. It crushed more easily under the weight of a high tariff. He declared the panic which opponents of the tariff predicted had not come, but that despite the European war there had been sufficient time to prove the success of the act.

He said the trade commission bill and the antitrust bill were spoken of as "a big was" and to "kill" monopoly. He said that monopoly is built up by unfair methods of competition, which would be eliminated by the new legislation. He said it is to be cut off at the roots.

If our party were to be called upon to name the particular point of principle in which it differs from its opponents most sharply, and in which it is most definitely sustained by experience, continued the president.

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MAN AND MAN INJURED WHEN AUTO TURNS TURTLE

J. H. Smith Sustains Four Broken Ribs and Internal Injuries; J. C. Johnson Fractures Ankle

When J. H. Smith of Butte was seriously injured and J. C. Johnson of Colorado Springs sustained a broken ankle and severe bruises yesterday afternoon when an automobile in which they were riding was wrecked, the accident occurred at Canon City. J. H. Smith, who was in the car sustained serious injuries and Neil Wendell, a school student of this city who was driving the machine was uninjured.

The automobile skidded on a new road and plunged down an embankment into a creek turning completely over and pinning Mrs. Smith beneath it. She sustained four broken ribs and serious internal injuries, the extent of which had not been determined last night. The injured people were taken to the hospital at Canon City yesterday afternoon.

The occupants of the car had been driving at the home of J. I. Sanderson, formerly of Colorado Springs but of Canon City. Mrs. Smith is a sister of Mrs. Sanderson. They had returned to return and were driving over a new road when the accident occurred.

Reports last night were that both the injured people would recover.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

NO. 14,052 13RD YEAR COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914 PRICE FIVE CENTS



American and English newspaper correspondents bringing wounded into Tonnelle in their automobiles. Note the red crosses on the sleeves of Belgians who have been wounded and the Red Cross flag on the front of the correspondents' car.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH WRITES VIVID DESCRIPTION OF BATTLE OF THE AISNE

British Commander Pictures in Detail Operations Which Defeated Kaiser at End of Retreat From Paris

LONDON, Oct. 18. 8 p. m.—In two long reports made public here today, Field Marshal Sir John French recounts with considerable detail the fighting in which the British expeditionary force was engaged during the month ending September 28.

This fighting included the retirement from Mons southward to the Seine, and the advance, after a most vigorous offensive on the part of the allies, back to the river Aisne, and the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river, which included the crossing of the stream in the face of the determined opposition of the Germans.

The first report discloses that it was on September 6 that the allies took the offensive which checked the German advance. The German advance to the southeast of Paris and that it required four days to compel the Germans to turn their backs on the French capital. Two days later the Germans, according to the report, were back across the Aisne having lost heavily in men, guns and transports in their retreat. They commenced the battle of the Aisne, which lasted for a month and the phases of which are dealt with in the second report, which is dated October 18. General French refers to the attacks and counter-attacks which were still going on when the report was concluded September 28.

The second report concerning the operations of the British force since the evening of September 10 is as follows:

Early in the morning of the eleventh three corps crossed the Oureq further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed, the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons and the brigades at Compiègne and Compiègne on the afternoon of September 12.

The Queen's Boys Complimented.

From the opposition encountered by the sixth French army to the west of Soissons and two of our army corps south of Meuse and certain other indications along the line, I formed the opinion that the enemy had for the moment at any rate arranged his retreat and was preparing to contest the passage of the Aisne with some vigor south of Soissons, where the Germans were holding Mont de Paris against attack. With the assistance of the artillery the third corps of the French drove them back across the river Soissons where they destroyed the bridges. Heavy artillery fire showed that the sixth French army was meeting with heavy opposition all along the line.

On this day the cavalry under General Allenby reached the neighborhood of Reims and did good work in clearing the town and the high ground beyond it of strong hostile detachments.

The Queen's Boys are particularly mentioned by the general as having assisted greatly in the success of this operation. They were well supported by the third division which on his right flank was at Bessy south of the river.

The fifth division approached Meuse but was unable to make headway. The first army corps reached the neighborhood of Vauvergne without much op-

wood which extend on the high ground (Several small villages and towns are dotted about, chief of which is Solaisne).

Description of Ground.

The Aisne is a sluggish stream 110 feet wide and 15 feet deep in the center and is unfordable. It flows southward on the west of Villers on the left bank of the river, and the river is crossed by the British forces at all road bridges. One narrow gauge and a double line railway run near the river.

The position of the enemy was very strong either for delaying action or for a defensive battle. One of the chief military characteristics is that except for small stretches on the top of the plateau either side cannot be seen owing to the woods on the edges of the slopes. The track of the country above described is well adapted for concealment. The enemy so skillfully used this to account that it made it impossible to judge of the real nature of his opposition to our passage of the river but I gave every reason to conclude that strong rear guards, at least three divisions were holding the passages early in the morning of the thirteenth.

On that morning I ordered the British forces forward. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chanouille via the canal bridge at Bourg. On the right the cavalry and first division met with little opposition and found passage by means of

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WHAT LINCOLN SAID

Abraham Lincoln once said: "Of all the make-good and stay-poor methods yet devised by the greed and cruelty of man the liquor saloon is at once the most effective and most cruel and the most infamous. It is much worse to make a counterfeit dollar bill than to make a counterfeit man than to make a counterfeit dollar bill as the counterfeit bill is worth less than a man. We send a man to prison quick who makes a bad bill and throw around the saloon keeper the shield and protection of law by giving him a license to make bad men and to go on and make men worse. What folly—navy, more—what a shame. What a crime."

The question of prohibition was not before the public in Lincoln's time. The statement accredited to him could not have been made for the reason above stated—it had never been brought before the people.

That the saloon league should misrepresent the living is bad enough but to lie about the dead is a thousand fold worse. However, misrepresentation is their main and only method.

Shame, Shame, Shame.

KAISER NEARING DUNKIRK BATTLING DESPERATELY EVERY FOOT OF THE WAY

Gunboats in Canals Are Aiding Allies in Effort to Drive Germans Back From Coast; Town Less Than 50 Miles Across Channel From Coast of Dover

FRENCH REOCCUPY ARMENTIERES, HELD BY TEUTONS FOR IMPORTANT RAILWAYS

Heavy Fighting in Vosges, With No Material Gain for Either Side; Austrians and Russians Again Flatly Contradict One Another, Both Claiming Same Battles; Servians Victorious Everywhere

LONDON, Oct. 19. 3:45 a. m.—That the German army is between Furnes and Dunkirk, and nearing the latter place, which is on the English channel less than 50 miles from the coast of Dover, is reported in a Rotterdam dispatch from a German source to the Daily Mail under date of Sunday night.

LONDON, Oct. 19. 3:41 a. m.—"Heavy firing has been heard at Dunkirk since 8 o'clock this morning. Severe fighting is taking place. It is supposed that destroyers or gunboats are being used in the canals." This is the text of a dispatch from Dunkirk to the Daily Mail dated Sunday night.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—9:45 p. m.—Two important successes in the battle for Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the allies in the official communication issued in Paris this evening. The French are said to have reoccupied Armentieres, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the river Yser, which flows through that little corner of west Flanders, which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands.

This would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French also are said to have pushed back still further the German army, which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

ARMENTIERES AGAIN OCCUPIED BY FRENCH

The battle which culminated in Armentieres again coming under French influence lasted for a week, during which the fighting was hard and continuous. The town was seized by the Germans last week owing to its importance as a railway center lines diverging from it in all directions.

Besides it is on the road to Lille, which the Germans still hold. The battle opened with a cavalry fight which gradually developed into a general battle which indicates that the French are advancing in force toward Lille.

The allies also made an advance north of the La Bassée canal between that line and Arras and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. The latter is a rather long front, but the claims in the French official communication are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans however are bringing up reinforcements seemingly determined to resume the offensive either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going but the allies will soon learn their destination as their aviators are said to be busy everywhere over the German lines. It is thought here that it will probably be some days before the Germans make their presence known although they have made a reputation for quick movements.

SCORE OF SHOPS WRECKED BY RIOTERS IN LONDON

Hundred Dock Employees Start Anti-German Disturbance Demand That Shops Be Closed

LONDON, Dec. 18. An German rioting in London last night, which included the destruction of a score of shops. Damage was done in the Deptford borough and in Old Kent road. In the former district several stores were attacked and one was set on fire.

In Old Kent road, where the rioting was most serious, a number of shops were smashed and this was followed by the wrecking of a coffee shop and a public house. Some of the shops were pillaged.

Folies were called in and a large number of men were taken to prevent further rioting. Rioting continued in the neighborhood of the docks and in the vicinity of the docks. The rioters threatened to attack the docks and to burn the ships.

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AMERICAN SHIP BRINDILLA IS CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Auxiliary Cruiser Caronia Tows Vessel, Said to Have Contraband, Into Halifax as Prize

HALIFAX, N. S. Oct. 18.—The steamer Brindilla flying the American flag, was brought into port today as a prize of war by the British auxiliary cruiser Caronia. The Brindilla was formerly the German steamer Washington.

She cleared from New York for Alexandria, Egypt last Tuesday and was captured the same day by a British cruiser. Later she was transferred to the charge of the Caronia, which placed a prize crew on board.

She is reported to have contraband of war in her cargo. The admiralty court will consider the case at once.

Attack on England Begins Soon, Report

LONDON, Oct. 18. Admiral von Tirpitz, German minister of the navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress. According to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram company.

A dispatch from Rome October 9 said according to German newspapers received at the Italian capital, the war against Great Britain would begin late in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when Belgium would become the base of operations against England.

The correspondent also credited the German press with the announcement that Admiral von Tirpitz had stated that he would go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

Rumors of German naval activity near the British channel are given color by the reports that the four German destroyers sunk by the British cruiser Undaunted near the mouth of the Scheldt, which is the outlet of the port of Antwerp.

British Losses in 36 Days Were 13,541

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An official report by General French commanding the British expeditionary force gives the total of British killed, wounded and missing from September 12 to October 18 at 561 officers and 12,980 men.

The war office issued tonight another casualty list received from headquarters under date of September 26. It gives 51 non-commissioned officers and men as being killed, 149 men wounded and 555 men missing. Those of the killed belonged entirely to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey regiments.

PROGRESSIVE PRECINCT MEETING, 7:30 TONIGHT

The first of a series of Progressive precinct meetings will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Thomas E. Thomas (1324 North E. 13th Street). The speakers will be: A. Lemmers, John H. Wells and Charles M. Hobbs. Tomorrow night at the same hour a meeting will be held at the home of Charles M. Hobbs, 350 East Cache la Poudre street, at which the speakers will be George B. Gould, Lilian H. Keller and W. W. Williams.

Noordam Reaches Port; Explosion Hurt None

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 18. The Holland Amerika liner Noordam, which struck a mine in the North sea yesterday, arrived here safely today. It was stated that no one on board had been injured. The steamer was damaged somewhat but to what extent was not known until she had been placed in dry docks. She was saved from sinking only by her watertight compartments.

The Noordam, which left New York October 3 for Antwerp, fouled the mine when she was 50 miles off the Hook of Holland. There was a heavy shock and the steamer commenced to take water at the stern.

A hurried investigation showed that the rudder and steering apparatus had been shattered and that the ship and its cargo were critically strained.

Hitting The Mark With The Aid Of The Movies

American Gunners, Champion Shots of the World, Are Using the Cinematograph to Photograph Shells in Flight as an Aid in Finding the Range Quickly.

The gunners of America have always held the championship of the world for accuracy. They are now experimenting with a new range-finding device, which will give the American gunner the range before the enemy can get it and give the fighter for the American Army the chance to hit the mark first.

The cinematograph is the device called into use by the American gunner and experiments are now being conducted by an Eastern Optical Company under the supervision of the United States Government along the lines of new style range finding.

The movie man who has invaded the church, the political hall, the public school and is capturing much of the patronage of the theater is now going to be the knight of war. He will be part of the personnel of every battleship or over every coast defense. While experiments have been made with the moving picture man operating his camera standing on the turret of the battleship, the best results have been with a camera attached to the gun itself. In cases when the mark cannot be seen from the gun the machine will have to be stationed elsewhere, but so far good results have not been obtained from such operation.

The human eye cannot detect the motion of a projectile through the air. We can hear the cannon ball coming, but it comes so swiftly it cannot be seen with the eye. The camera, however, is swift enough to catch sight of the projectile. Accurate photographs of projectiles have been taken by a split shutter, but not until recently has the moving picture machine been called upon to photograph the flight of the projectile.

The plates of the moving picture camera after taking the picture are run into a fixing bath, and the impression is firmly fixed so it can be seen on the plate with the naked eye. The point where the projectile strikes is shown clearly. In case the bullet strikes short of the mark the distance is photographed, and the gun can be raised. If it shoots over the mark the gun can be lowered.

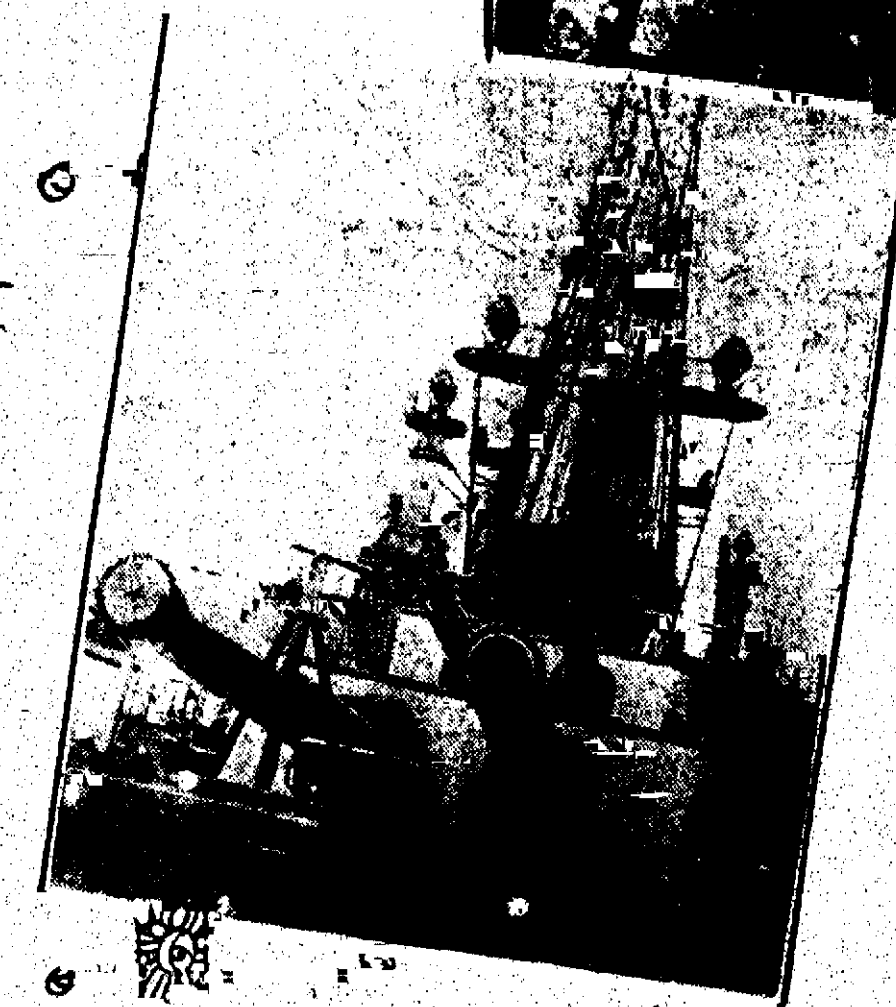
The Americans having been the first to discover this new device, doubtless will have it more highly developed than any other nation should we go to war.

The advantage of getting the exact range of the enemy before he gets your range is obvious. If you can explode several shrapnel shells in the enemy's trenches or aboard his boat before he can find your range you have won a great advantage. All other things being equal, the side which gets in the first telling shot wins. The same is true of a projectile. Should a projectile be fired into a ship's side it may be possible to sink the enemy before he can find your range.

Operating on that theory the Americans are sparing no pains to get the first shot.

MONSTER TELESCOPE IN FRONT OF CAMERA.

A monster telescope is mounted on a cannon to give a large picture



of the spot struck to the camera. This innovation in range finding is entirely unknown to the Europeans. Europe still contends itself with watching for the range with the eye and the eye is likely to err greatly. The camera never makes even the slightest mistake. The machine never thinks. Patiently it responds to the demands of the maker.

Since the birth of the American Republic a remarkable progress has taken place in the science of war, and nowhere has the progress been more than in range finding.

The men who fought under John Paul Jones took a look at the whites of the eyes of the English and fired. They pulled their ships alongside and fired load after load of cannon shot and rifle balls into each other. It was a favorite trick of Admiral Jones to lash his ship to that of the English and board the enemy. Imagine the fighters of today boarding the enemy's craft. In

those early days of American fighting our ancestors won their spurs as champion shots and gunners of the world.

While we first earned that title in the days of muzzle loading gun fighting, we have never lost it. A story of the Battle of Lexington has it that a farmer with a single barrel muzzle loading musket of the flint lock type, left his farm and hurried across a neighbor's field to snipe some of the British soldiers who were retreating from that famous battlefield. He had one load in his gun and enough powder for a second charge.

"Why didn't you take a full horn of powder?" another minute man asked.

"If I kill two men and every other minute man does his duty that will be enough, will it not?" flashed back the man with an extra charge. The two minute men lay in wait behind a fence for the approach of the retreating English. The man with two shots took deliberate aim at one of the officers and fired. The man fell. The minute man deliberately loaded his gun. Carefully he rammed the charge home, looked after the priming, examined the flint to see if all was in readiness and fired again. Another officer fell. He then returned to his home. He had done his duty.

The minute man's desire not to waste gunpowder was born of necessity. Gunpowder was expensive and about the time of the Battle of Lexington it looked as though there might be need of a great deal of it before the war was over. The minute men did not shoot blindly. They first got the range, sighted deliberately and then used up their shots.

SERIES of photographs taken of discharge from big siege gun. At top, from left to right, are first four photographs of series, showing the gun before the shot, the smoke emerging from the mouth of the gun, the volume of the smoke increasing and the volume of smoke so great it hides the projectile. Photo in circle shows the smoke filling still more space. Central photo shows projectile emerging from the edge of the smoke. Lower right photo shows projectile speeding through the air. These photos were taken by the same camera at different times of firing. That accounts for the changed positions of the men. Note how the men place their hands to their ears to avoid concussion of shock. Upper right, a moving picture man under the big guns on a battleship. Lower left shows the big guns in time of peace.

Photo of the guns copyrighted by Meltzer and Shuster Company, printed by the Colorado Springs Gazette.

Before the Americans had opportunity to test the power of their ability as gunners again, cannon had come into use more widely than ever before. Wars had been waged all over Europe.

RANGE FINDING ON LAKE ERIE.

The invention of cannon there had fired the American imagination and cannon were manufactured here

owns to sink, sailed away on his captured vessel.

The Mexican War did not give the Americans much chance to distinguish the value for gunnery on sea, but they built up quite a reputation on land for quickly finding the range.

At one of the battles in Northern Mexico, Gen. Zachary Taylor's grape artillery was under the direction of

slight in the war with Spain that the war of 1898 was a surprise. It was not the military equal of the United States. She had been considered a poor war in Cuba and had its regular soldiers fighting there when we had altogether. Her navy was as big as ours, although it was far removed from the base of supplies.

The United States war chiefs called the Oregon to come around Cape Horn and help fight Spain.

There were Americans who said she would be the prey of the fleet. There were Europeans who said she never would be of any use to America again. The United States trusted to the ability of the Americans to find the range and shoot first and fast. The Oregon made the trip without event. In the meantime the Spanish fleet crossed to Cuba and took position in Santiago.

Before the Santiago fleet could be conquered, Dewey sailed into Manila Bay and there surprised the world by utterly destroying the Spanish fleet. The Spanish did not seem to have a chance. While all their ships were sunk the Americans lost nothing. Only a few of the Spanish shots found their mark.

The story was repeated in Cuba. When the Spanish fleet tried to leave the bay, the Americans began an attack. They entirely destroyed the Spanish fleet, although not a single American ship was lost. In both cases it was a matter of finding the range first and shooting accurately after the finding.

It's a long jump from Admiral John Paul Jones and his methods of fighting to the methods of Admiral Dewey. It is still a longer jump from the methods of Dewey to the methods which will be employed if America ever goes to war again.

Today there are hundreds of things to be taken into consideration which never were thought of in Paul Jones' day. The direction and velocity of the wind is one. The wind has a mighty influence on a big projectile. It made no difference when your enemy was within pistol shot. When he is fourteen miles away it makes a lot of difference. The gunner also has to reckon on the wind between him and the enemy. There are often contrary currents. That is especially true when fighting on land where there are many hollows and valleys, or on a flat of the coast.

The gunner instead of depending on his vision, has to figure out by triangulation, where his bullet ought to land. He has to raise his gun so instead of shooting straight at the enemy he shoots high in the air and the shell falls down on the enemy. Instead of shooting in the general direction of the enemy, he has to shoot to the right or left according to the wind and the distance to be traversed. He has to know the violence of the wind, too.

It is almost impossible to fight as the minute man and hit the mark the first time. Therefore, the moving picture machine comes in handy because it makes it possible to find the range at least after the first few trial shots. A bullet in a big gun costs from \$400 to \$800. We can afford to spend a good deal of money just to find the range before shooting a whole brigade.

POOR CONNIE.

Poor Connie Mark, the luckless kid, is coming to a bad end. His pitching staff is on the blink. His outfield is fair.

His relations are full and thin. And weak and - - - And all that they can do to save a poor old man.

"Good Dressing Begins at the Skin"

—You cannot be really well dressed so long as you are conscious of the discomforts imposed by your clothing.

—All the skill of your clothier fails to compensate for ill-fitting underwear that hangs in flaps and folds about the body.

—Wear

Superior Union Suits
The perfect fitting garments, and your outer garments will have the right appearance.

Superior Union Suits
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A Word About Quilts

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GEO. LOME LINO, Optometrist
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Earthquake in Greece Destroys Three Towns

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Great damage was done by the earthquake yesterday, the villages of Kaparelli and Pyri near Thebes, being destroyed, according to a dispatch from Athens. At Thebes the shocks were accompanied by subterranean rumblings. The Grecian province of Boeotia suffered most. Twenty distinct shocks were felt there. The number of casualties is not known. Provisions and tents are being hurried for those who have lost their homes. In Athens the movements were felt for 30 seconds. Several houses were wrecked and the foundations of many were shaken. Another dispatch says the railroad stations on the Larissa line suffered much, and much damage was done at Piraeus. Atalante and Chalkis experienced severe property losses. Shocks were felt in the Peloponnese, Coclades, Euboea and the Ionian islands.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE!

People Notice It. Live Them Off With Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights. Cleanse the blood, the bowels and the liver with Olive Tablets. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are the successful substitute for calomel, there is never any sickness or pain after taking them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating. No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cured with a dark brown tinge, a bad breath, a dull tongue, no good feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowels complaints and Olive Tablets are the most effective result. Take one or two nights for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists. The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

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SIR JOHN FRENCH WRITES OF BATTLE OF THE AISNE

(Continued From Page One)

the canal aqueduct which crosses the river. This division, therefore, was able to press on supported by the cavalry on the outer flank, driving the enemy before it.

"On the left the leading troops of the second division reached the river in 8 o'clock. The fifth infantry brigade only was able to cross the river in single file under considerable shell fire by means of a broken girder of a bridge which was not entirely submerged in the river. A pontoon bridge was constructed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

But One Brigade Crosses.

The fourth guards brigade met with severe opposition at Chavonne and only late in the afternoon were able to establish a foothold on the northern bank of the river.

"By nightfall the first division occupied the area around Moulins, Paissy and Geny. The second division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river leaving only the fifth brigade on the north bank to establish a brigade head. The second corps found all the bridges destroyed except that at Coudes which was in possession of the enemy and remained so until the end of the battle.

In the approach to Missy where the fifth division eventually crossed, there is some open ground which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirtieth brigade therefore was unable to advance but the fourteenth directed to a less exposed point, was forced over.

"On the morning of the thirteenth the third corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The Twelfth Infantry crossed at Venizel but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be man-handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venizel.

"At 2 p. m. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had made good progress, but at 5 p. m. the enemy's artillery fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions were held until dark.

In the evening the enemy retired at all points and intended himself on high ground about two miles north of the river along which runs the Chemin des Dames. Detachments of infantry however strongly entrenched in commanding positions down the slopes and on various spurs, were left in front of all three army corps with powerful artillery in support of them.

Heavy Artillery Fire Continues.

During the night of the thirteenth and on the fourteenth and following days field companies increasingly worked night and day throwing eight inch shells across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion. The other wagon and railway bridges were temporarily required to take foot passengers. One would take a weight up to six tons. The operations of the field companies during this trying time were worthy the best traditions of the Royal engineers.

"We were added to the difficulties. On the evening of the fourteenth it was still impossible to decide whether the enemy was only making a temporary halt or intended to stand and defend his position. With a view to clearing the situation I ordered a general advance. The action of the first corps on this day under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skillful bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled us to maintain our position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north banks of the river.

"By noon of this day the position roughly was that two brigades extended along a line running east and west, on the north line to Troyon, on the south to Chemin des Dames. About 1 p. m. the enemy attained a footing between the First and Second corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. General Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the guards brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss.

General Advance Ordered.

About 4 o'clock a weakening of the counter attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander. Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under heavy artillery fire the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivres to Le Cour de Soupir with the First Cavalry Brigade extending to the Chavonne-Soissons road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French troops of the Eighteenth corps, which were entrenched in echelon to its right rear. During the night they threatened this position.

Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained. And I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command. Day after day night after night, the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in a violent counter attack, which has never on any one occasion succeeded while the trenches all over his position have been under continuous and heavy artillery fire.

The operations of the first corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners and some field pieces and machine guns. The casualties were very severe on a brigade of 15,000 men, three of the four colonels were killed.

formed by reports reaching me from the French armies operating in my right and left which clearly indicated that the enemy was occupying a strongly entrenched line along the whole valley of the Aisne. A few days previously the fortresses of Maubeuge and Valenciennes had been evacuated and a quantity of siege artillery had been brought from there to strengthen the enemy's front.

"At the day's end I judged by experts to be from eight-inch guns all on our position. These had a range of 10,000 yards and during the course of the battle our troops suffered heavily from this fire although latterly its effects have been largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough trenching. The necessity for which I have impressed strongly upon my corps commanders. The fifth division was unable to maintain its position on account of flanking fire and had to retreat to the river east of Missy where with great skill Major Charles Persson maintained his position throughout the whole battle although his trenches were on lower ground than those of the enemy on a plateau only 400 yards away.

"General Hamilton with the third division attacked and regained the ground lost on the fourteenth. I was compelled to change my plan when I learned further advance of the first corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank and further I learned from the French that they were strongly reinforcing their left flank.

"On the seventeenth eighteenth and nineteenth the whole of our line was heavily and constantly engaged. On the afternoon of the seventeenth the right flank of the first division was seriously threatened. The enemy's attack was ultimately driven back with heavy losses.

"On the twentieth the information reached me that General Joffre had found it necessary to make a new plan and to attack and envelop the German right flank. It was evident to me that the battle in which we had been engaged since the twelfth must last some days longer until the flank movement could be felt and the way opened to drive the enemy from his positions.

Counter Attacks Made.

"Thus it became essential to establish some system of relief in the trenches and I have used the infantry of the sixth division with good results for this purpose.

"On the evening of the nineteenth, the enemy again began to show activity. After dark the enemy continued his attack on the second division, only to be again driven back. Our losses in these two days were considerable, but the enemy's as obtained, vastly exceeded them.

"On the night of the twenty-first another violent counter attack was repulsed by the third division the enemy being heavily. On the twenty-third, I was asked to be sent from home, arrived two batteries were handed over to the second corps and two to the first corps. They were brought into action on the twenty-fourth with very good results.

"Our experiences in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of larger caliber in great battles which last several days during which time powerful trenching work on both sides can be carried out. These batteries were used with considerable effect on the twenty-fourth and the following days.

"On the twenty-third the action of General de Castelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably and apparently withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from the center and the east. I am not aware whether it was due to this cause or not, but until the twenty-sixth it appeared as though the enemy's position in our front was weakening. On that day, however, a very marked renewal of activity commenced. A constant artillery bombardment was maintained all day and the Germans in front of the first division were observed to be springing to our lines and trying to establish new trenches.

Stop Trenching Work.

Renewed counter attacks were delivered and they were beaten off during the course of the day. In the afternoon a well-timed attack by the first division stopped the enemy's trenching work.

"During the night of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth the enemy again made the most determined attempt to capture the trenches of the first division, but without the slightest success. Counter attacks were repeated during these days along the line of the allied front and it is certain that the enemy made his last great effort to establish ascendancy.

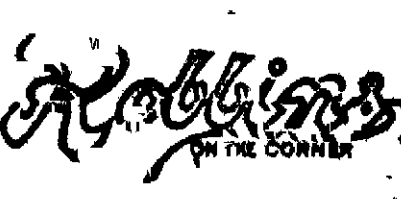
The same futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the twenty-eighth when they died away and have not since been renewed. "On former occasions I have brought to your lordship's notice the valuable service performed during this campaign by the Royal artillery. Throughout the battle of the Aisne they have displayed the same skill and endurance and tenacity and I deeply appreciate the work they have done. "Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under his command have again proved their invaluable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of air craft and the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between the air craft and the units in action.

"It is difficult to describe the great strain to which the officers and men were subjected every hour of the day and night throughout this battle. I have described above the severest character of the artillery fire which was directed from morning till night not only upon the trenches, but over the whole surface of the ground occupied by our forces. It was not until a few days before the position was evacuated that the heavy guns were removed and the fire slackened. Attack and counter attack occurred at all hours of the day and night throughout the whole position demanding extreme vigilance and permitting only a minimum of rest.

The fact that between the twelfth of September and the date of this dispatch (October 8) the total number of killed, wounded and missing reached the figures of 561 officers and 12,980 men proves the severity of the struggle.

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MEXICAN WOUNDED AT NACO BROUGHT TO AMERICAN SIDE

Government Rescinds Order; Military Convention Will Try to Stop Battle

NACO, ARIZ., Oct. 18.—Two hundred and fifty Mexicans wounded during the attack on Naco, Sonora, were brought to this side early today through special permission from the Washington government which first had refused asylum here. The Carranza government has promised that they will be attended without expense to the American state or national government.

This action came as a result of an appeal made through Governor Hunt, in which it was asserted that if the Mexicans were taken by Governor Maytorena's Indians the wounded would be killed in their beds. Only 47 patients were allowed to remain the permission for their reception covering only those seriously wounded. The examination of the American army surgeons caused the rejection of most of the cases. One of those received died late today. His body was returned to Naco, Sonora, for burial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Hoping to stop the fighting at Naco, on the border, and avert an international complication, the national convention at Aguascalientes, Mexico, has sent a commission to confer with Governor Maytorena and General Hill, commander of opposing forces. This was announced tonight in advices to the state department. While awaiting the arrival of the Zapata delegates before deciding on the personnel of the new provisional government, the convention has been viewing with considerable concern the activities of the Maytorena forces in their attack on the Carranza garrison, commanded by General Hill. Governor Maytorena, who it was supposed, adhered to the cause of General Villa, was ordered to suspend operations by Villa and the Carranza garrison was similarly informed of the arrangement of an armistice through the delegates to the national convention.

CHANGE OF PARTIES NOW STEP BACKWARD--WILSON

(Continued From Page One)

"We should not doubt say it was this that we would have no dealings with monopolies, but reject it altogether while our opponents were ready to adopt it into the realm of law and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation. It is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effective instrument of business liberty."

Justice has been done the laborer, declared the president and his labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. Of the currency bill, Mr. Wilson said: "We have created a democracy of credit such as has never existed in any country before. He declared that credit is now at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets, and because control of the system rests with the government, it is self-government as well as democracy."

It was impossible to complete rural credit legislation he said, but the federal reserve act itself circulates and enlarges agricultural credit to an extraordinary degree. Speaking of the program for the next session of congress the president mentioned legislation for building up the merchant marine and the completion of a great program for the conservation of our natural resources and the development of the water power of the country. "Without a congress in close sympathy with the administration," wrote the president, "a whole scheme of peace of honor and distributed service to the world cannot be brought to its full realization."

War Situation in Paragraphs

Progress of the allies in northern France and Belgium is indicated by the statement issued by the British official press bureau that in the northern area the Germans have been driven back more than 30 miles. This is in part confirmed by an Amsterdam dispatch which says that the Germans have evacuated Courtrai, but still hold Lille.

This advance, however, has reference only to what was formerly known as the French left wing. This wing now extends to the North sea, and it is here that British and French reinforcements have been placed in the line to meet the heavy reinforcements which have come to the German right wing—the army which is trying to force its way down the coast to the French channel ports.

On this important phase of the great battle the latest official statements issued by the French war office give little information, except for the recapturing of Argentieres by the allies and the repulse of several attacks by Germans in Belgium, with a notable advance north of Arras.

There has been fighting also in the neighborhood of St. Die, where the Germans have been endeavoring to force their way through the French lines.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, in two reports on the battle of the Aisne, describes the valiant work of his troops and tells of severe British losses, showing that during the period between September 12 and October 8, 561 officers and 12,980 men were among the killed, wounded and missing.

The Austro-German and Russian reports of the fighting in the east continue contradictory, both sides claiming victories and denying defeat. In the south the Serbians again announce successes.

Disquietude prevails in Asiatic Turkey, according to a news agency dispatch, and the American ambassador to Turkey has requested his government not to send the American relief cruiser North Carolina there in the fear that her arrival might cause disorder.

Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, has arrived in Antwerp. It was stated recently that late in October he would take command of the German fleet.

An Amsterdam newspaper learns that the Germans from Zebrugge have shelled the Belgian lightship off that port, forcing the crew to desert their posts.

Anti-German mobs in London have wrecked and looted 20 stores belonging to Germans.

Eight hundred Austrian sailors and mechanics have arrived in Constantinople to serve in the Turkish navy and forts.

The steamer Briandilla, now flying the American flag, but formerly sailing under the German flag as the Washington, has been taken into Halifax as a prize of war by the British auxiliary cruiser Ceronia. She is reported to have contraband of war in her cargo.

Canada will keep 30,000 men in continuous training, to be drawn in units of 10,000 as soon as equipped, during the continuance of war. Thirty-three thousand Canadian volunteers are now in camp in Salisbury Plain, England, and the next 30,000 will go into training at once.

Airmen Guarding Paris From Attack Cheered

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Parisians were brought out of doors early today by the hum of the motors of flying machines. They saw the French aerial squadron watching for the usual visit of German airmen. Owing to the sky being overcast the Frenchmen flew low and being easily recognized aroused much enthusiasm among the crowds.

STEAMER ON FIRE IN COLUMBIA RIVER; ONE DEAD

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 18.—The Grace Line steamer Santa Catalina en route here from New York via San Francisco took fire in the Columbia river near St. Helens late today and was beached with the loss of one life that of a fireman. The vessel was badly damaged.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Didn't Make Us Do It

It used to be, the public be damned. Now it's the public be told. The interstate commerce commission has attended to a lot of the big fellows. "Grasping corporations" is what our socialist friends call them. That's us, too. We are a mighty little corporation, not very rich yet, though we have been in the coal business for several years. But we're grasping for every dollar that can be earned on the square. So without any urging we want to tell you all about our business. Now for some dope about the coal business this year. The Canon City coal fields are practically tied up. So about all the coal except the local lignite must come from the Maitland Mines in the Walsenburg district. There's thirty mines or more there, each one with different coal. The best comes from the upper part of the district. But here's the simon pure, unadulterated truth. The best grades of Maitland will give you more heat values, dollar for dollar, than the best Canon City Coal. A little slower to start, a trifle more sooty, perhaps, but it makes a hot fire, and it stays with you. And it's from these Maitland mines, the best of them, that we can sell you coal. But there's more good dope coming up. Watch for it.

"The Pick of the Pick" THE DIAMOND FUEL CO. Harry Springer. Joseph F. Schlatter. 7 S. TEJON ST. PHONE MAIN 600.

How Colorado Voted at Election in 1912 Story in Figures of Candidates and Issues

With the election but two weeks counties gave a majority in favor of the measure and 35 voted against it.

Votes on Prohibition.
The vote in the 21 counties was 23,491 for and 25,739 against. Denver voted 11,824 for and 14,241 against, or 750 more against the measure than all the 24 counties voted in favor of it.

Twelve counties Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Eagle, Grand, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jefferson, Mineral, Rio Blanco, San Miguel and Teller gave majorities of from two to nearly three to one against the measure. The total vote for prohibition in these 12 counties was 17,442 and against it was 47,364. The two counties Pima, with 487 for and 210 against, and Kiowa, with 873 for and 236 against—gave majorities as good as two to one in favor of prohibition.

Results in 1912.
Questions as to how various issues and candidates fared in the 1912 election are being asked daily, and with the registration in Colorado Springs heavier than in 1912 it is expected that the vote November 3 will be correspondingly larger, although it is not a presidential year. The following figures will prove of interest:
The total state vote for governor in 1912 was Asahelstrom (Rep.), 16,194; Ammons (Dem.), 11,644; Hillings (Rep. Lab.), 460; Costigan (Prog., B. M. and Ross), 46,132; Ketchum (Prog.), 5,900; Parks (Rep.) 61,961. Total, 265,791. Ammons over Costigan 60,983.

In 1910, Shafer (Dem.) was elected governor over Stephen (Rep.) by a vote of 115,827 to 97,648 a majority of 18,179.
The total presidential vote in 1908 was 263,877. In 1912 268,880.
Bryan beat Taft in Colorado in 1908. Wilson won by 41,926 in 1912.

In the election two years ago, when statewide prohibition was an issue 24

in Colorado Springs the vote was 1,791 against statewide prohibition, and only 4 for prohibition voted dry. Colorado city voted wet by 214.

In the vote for president two years ago (1910) county voted as follows: Taft, 2,728; Wilson, 5,549; Roosevelt, 4,171. For governor the El Paso county vote was Ammons, 5,183; Costigan, 4,816. Parks, 315.

The W. V. M. A. opens at 7:30 p. m. at the W. V. M. A. ADV.

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If you are more than 25 years old and can demonstrate improvements in dairy methods, Uncle Sam has a job waiting for you with a good salary to boot. The United States civil service commission announces a competitive examination for the job to fill vacancies in the office of markets, department of agriculture, at a salary of \$2,500 to \$3,000 (grade 1), and \$1,800 to \$2,400 (grade 2). Examinations will be held November 10.

Other positions, together with the salary they include and the dates of their examination, follow: Assistant in cooperative grain elevator accounting \$1,800 to \$2,000, November 16; oil and gas inspector \$1,800 to \$2,160, November 17; agriculturalist for reclamation projects, \$1,800 to \$2,500, November 10; junior explosives engineer \$1,200 to \$1,800, November 18; assistant in school and home gardening (female), \$1,600, November 18.

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Dr. James' Headache Powders relieve at once 10 cents a package.

INDIANS DEMAND LANG; MEXICANS FEAR RIOTS

Lands Sold and Officials Are Unable to Fulfill Agrarian Promises. Situation Serious. ON BOARD U. S. S. VESPER VIGILANT, Guaymas, Mexico, Oct. 17, by wireless to San Diego, Cal., Oct. 18.—A demand by the Indians of the state of Sonora that Mexican government officials return their land, much of which is now owned by foreigners, is leading to much concern. The officials realize the impossibility of fulfilling agrarian promises and are at a loss for means to compose the growing impatience of the natives. The situation is admittedly serious and disorders are feared.

The Southern Pacific company is reported as being about to close its shops at Empalme the largest west of Chicago, and remove its motive power to the United States until a stable government has been established.

A band of Yaqui Indians are reported to have attacked yesterday the ranch of Governor Maytorena at Ortiz. Details are lacking as to the outcome of the raid. Conditions are quiet at Guaymas.

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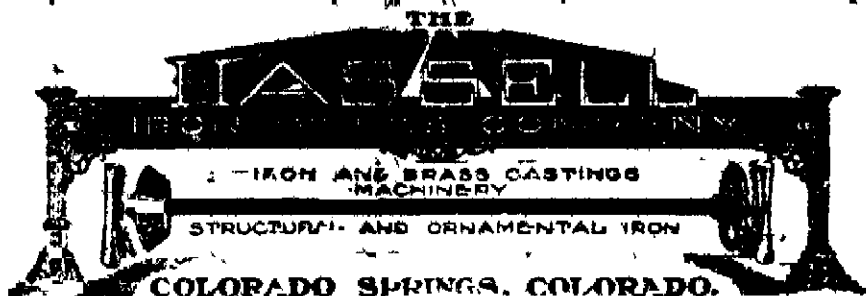
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